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JULY 6.

PROFESSOR HENRY A. PILSBRY in the Chair.

Twelve persons present.

JULY 20.

MR. CHARLES MORRIS in the Chair.

Nine persons present.

A paper entitled "New Australian Mollusks," by Henry A. Pilsbry was presented for publication.

AUGUST 3.

MR. BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN in the Chair.

Seven persons present.

Patagonian Tertiary fossils.—PROF. H. A. PILSBRY spoke of a small collection of fossils from near Cape Fairweather, Patagonia, collected by the Princeton University Expedition to that region in charge of Mr. Hatcher.

The general aspect of the fauna as represented by these fossils is decidedly Magellanic; but the presence of large oysters, *Cardium* and *Turritella,* differentiate it from the recent fauna of Cape Horn. Negative characteristics are also significant, dominant Magellanic genera as *Nacella, Photinula,* etc. being absent.

The forms common to the Cape Fairweather deposit and the recent fauna are *Trophon laciniatus, Calyptræa* (probably), and *Magellania venosa.* The extinct forms are *Trophon inornatus, Turritella innotabilis, Pecten actinodes, Ostræa,* two species. The other forms enumerated below are not sufficiently well preserved to base conclusions upon. Of the species supposed to be extinct, the *Trophon* and *Turritella* are nearer to recent forms than to anything yet known from the Patagonian Tertiary.

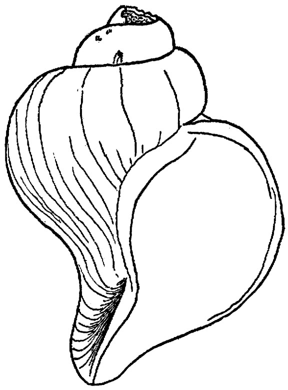
The evidence of so limited a number of species is not absolutely conclusive as to the age of the deposit, but so far as it goes indicates that it is Pliocene. Certainly no argument for greater antiquity could be based upon the data now available, whatever a more complete knowledge of the fauna of the beds in question may reveal.

TROPHON LACINIATUS Martyn. Specimens 6 to 6·5 cm. in length.

TROPHON INORNATUS n. sp.

Form as in *T. lacinatus* or somewhat more obese; surface without lamellæ or spiral cords, smooth except for growth-lines. Specimens measure:

Alt. 50, diam. 34 mm.
Alt. 85 mm.



Trophon inornatus.

CALYPTRÆA *cf.* MAMILLARIS Brod. Internal casts show no features incompatible with the recent *C. mamillaris* of the west coast of South America.

TURRITELLA INNOTABILIS n. sp.

Shell long-conic, of about a dozen slowly increasing whorls, which are but slightly convex, but become decidedly so below, the latter two or three being well rounded. Sculpture on the lower whorls of five rounded and subequal spiral cords separated by intervals of about the same width, traversed by one to three (generally two) sharp threads. Earlier whorls have three primary spirals parted by intervals bearing a single strong thread, and still earlier the threads disappear from the intervals.

Internal casts show well rounded whorls, the last just mentionably flattened above the periphery, faintly angular at the junction of the outer with the basal regions, the latter less convex but hardly flattened.

Length 31, greatest diameter about 12 mm. (from largest mould).

Described from external moulds and internal casts, which alone are preserved in the rather hard limestone, which contains, besides numerous Turritellas, the remains of *Cardium* and *Pinna?*, and some included pebbles.

A fragmentary mould of the basal volution of a somewhat larger specimen than the type shows the basal sculpture of numerous unequal and quite low cords, with some radial growth-wrinkles.

The general figure is that of the Chilian *T. cingulata* Sowb., but the details of sculpture differ.

CARDIUM sp. undet. One very imperfect valve of a species probably resembling *muricatum* or *consors*.

PECTEN ACTINODES Sowerby.

OSTRÆA FERARRESI Orb. Larger than d'Orbigny's types, the largest measuring 12·5 cm. long, 10·5 wide. There is also less crenulation of the valve edges than the type shows.

OSTRÆA n. sp.? A rather thin, straight-beaked oyster, not corresponding well with any of the described species. One specimen.

PINNA (?) Mere fragments in a refractory matrix.

MAGELLANIA VENOSA Solander. Abundant.

There were also moulds of crab or lobster chelæ.